

in the hands of Germany's allies; that the British attempt to relieve Kut-el-Amara, in Mesopotamia, had been in vain; that the Russians, although they had succeeded in occupying Erzerum with superior forces, had found their advance checked by strong Turkish forces; that Russian attacks against the front in East Galicia and Italian attacks against the Isonzo positions had been beaten back.

Moreover, he said, the Russians had driven columns against the German lines, but their assaults had broken down before Field Marshal von Hindenburg and his heroes.

The Chancellor declared that the reports of the enemies of this nation that the German military force had been expended were erroneous, as the Verdun battle has proved; that where operations are prepared with great foresight and where the bravery of German troops is called into play one advantage after another is obtained.

The Chancellor then expressed the nation's thanks to the soldiers and their leaders. Discussing attempts which he said were being made to war against Germany, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg continued:

"I understand that in 1915 our enemies would not give up this hope, but I do not understand how our heads, after the experience of 1915, can cling to it. Our enemies forget that, thanks to the organizing power of the whole nation, Germany is equal to the task of distribution of food supplies.

"Our enemies forget that in cases in which there is a real shortage of food, our nation is able to make use of moral reserves which enable us to cover our standard of life, which have risen remarkably during the last decades. What would it mean, for instance, if the consumption of meat should temporarily be lowered to the level of the '50s. I should think our adversaries would remember how strong was the German race of those days.

CALLS IT A WAR ON WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

The Chancellor declared it was the intention of Germany's enemies to extend the war to the women and children of this nation by starving them, and that for this purpose Great Britain and her allies have interfered with the trade of neutrals.

"The American note of Nov. 5, 1915, gave an exact description of British violations of the nation's laws," he continued, "but as far as I know it has not been answered up to this day."

"No fair-minded neutral, no

matter whether he favors us or not, can doubt our right to defend ourselves against this war of starvation, which is contrary to international law. No one can ask us to permit our arms of defense to be wrested from our hands. We use them, and must use them. We respect legitimate rights of neutral trade and commerce, but we can expect that this will be appreciated and that our right way and our duty will be recognized—to use all means against this policy of starvation, which is a heinous crime not only to all laws of nations but also to the plainest duties of humanity."

WILL NEVER GIVE POLAND BACK TO RUSSIA.

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, amid profound silence and the deep attention of the whole house, turned to the Polish problem and to that of nationalities in general. He said:

"Neither Germany nor Austria-Hungary intend to touch the Polish question, but the fate of battles brought them in contact with it. Now this problem stands before the world and needs to be solved. Germany and Austria-Hungary must and will solve it. History will not admit that after such earthquakes things will ever become what they were before.

"After the war there must be a new Belgium. Formerly Poland had been left in the hands of a Russian police agent, a man named Tschernikov. Even members of the Russian Duma frankly admitted that Tschernikov should not return to the place where he had formerly labored in the interests of this unfortunate land.

"Mr. Tschernikov also mentions the principle of nationality. If he puts himself in the position of this conquered and unconquered adversary, can he really suppose that Germany ever shall or her own free will deliver into the hands of reactionary Russia the nations between the Baltic and the Volga, which have been freed by her and her allies?—no matter whether they are Poles or Lithuanians or Latvians or of the Baltic."

"Our enemies wish to destroy united, free Germany," the Chancellor went on. "They desire that Germany shall be again as weak as during past centuries, a prey of all lusts of domination of her neighbors, and the scapegoat of Europe, beaten back forever in the domination of economic evolution, even after the war. That is what our enemies mean when they speak of definitive destruction of Russia's military power."

"And what is our intention? The very aim of this war is for us the creation of a Germany so firmly united, so strongly protected, that no one ever will feel the temptation to annihilate us, that every one in the world will concede to us the right of free exercise of our peaceful endeavors. This Germany, and not the destruction of other races, is what we wish. Our aim is the lasting rescue of our nation to its very foundations."

"When I was last at headquarters, I stood with the Emperor at a place to which I had accompanied him one year previously. The Emperor remembered that, deeply moved, pointed out the enormous changes that had taken place since that time. Then the Russians were on the ridge of the Carpathians. At Carice we had just begun to break through the enemy's lines, and Hindenburg's powerful offensive had just been started. Now we are deep in Russia.

"The British and French at that time had attacked Gallipoli, and were hoping to arouse the Balkans against us. Now the Bulgarians stand firmly on our side. Then we were engaged in the defensive Champagne battle, and now, at the Emperor's word, around the cannon in the Verdun battle. Deep gratitude to God, to the army and to the nation filled the Emperor's heart."

German General Dies of Wounds.

AMSTERDAM, April 5 (Via London).—According to the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin, Lieut. Gen. Gottlieb Ferdinand von Dörner of the German army, has died of wounds received on the battlefield.

FOUR MORE SHIPS SUNK BY U-BOATS; 3 ARE NEUTRALS

Another Dutch Vessel Lost as Holland Chamber Meets in Secret Session.

ONLY ONE LIFE LOST.

Continental Papers in Dark Over War Preparations of Holland.

LONDON, April 5.—Four more vessels, three of them neutral ships, have been sunk in the past twenty-four hours. One of the vessels sunk was a Dutch steamship. But one man was lost, a sailor on the British ship Bendew.

A Havas despatch from Valencia to Paris dated April 4 says that a Norwegian steamer was seen during the morning thirty miles off the coast of Spain signalling for help.

A British steamer approached to render assistance, but, perceiving a German submarine in the neighborhood, made for port under full steam and reported the incident to the Spanish authorities and to the British and Norwegian Consuls. The fate of the Norwegian steamer is unknown, the despatch adds.

The British steamer Bendew, from Liverpool, was the only vessel to lose a life when it was sunk.

The Spanish steamer Vigo was torpedoed in the Bay of Biscay after the crew had been allowed to take to the boats. The Spanish sailors were picked up by a British steamer twenty-four hours later and taken into Gibraltar.

The Norwegian steamer Arena was sunk in the Cattegat. Her crew was saved.

The Dutch schooner Elzina Helena was torpedoed in the North Sea. The crew was landed at Noordhinder.

THE HAGUE, April 5.—Torpedoing of the Dutch steamer Elzina Helena, while Holland is in the grip of a big war scare, caused great excitement here.

News of the sinking of the schooner in the North Sea reached here early today. A message to her owners said there was no doubt that she had been attacked by a submarine.

The Government at once ordered an official inquiry. This was begun by naval officers at Rotterdam upon the arrival of the schooner's crew there today. The Government at the same time ordered an official investigation of the sinking of the Dutch liner Tubantia, previous inquiries having been conducted by the owners.

FIX STATE BUDGET AT \$59,000,000; NO DIRECT TAX

(Continued from First Page.)

next at a little more than \$59,000,000. While this is more than Gov. Whitman's estimate, the committee say a number of mandatory items were not included in the Executive budget, totaling more than \$5,000,000. On a basis of actual comparison the legislative budget is less than the Governor's, but totals more because of the omitted items.

The increased revenues anticipated by the Legislature to equal the enormous appropriations, are to come from a number of sources, among them excise, stock exchange transactions, increased inheritance taxes and greater return from corporation and special franchise taxes.

There is a hint of some new special taxes to be imposed, particularly on automobiles. The proposition for a State income tax is laid aside.

WAR AND FASHION.
Despatch from Paris says that midsummer hats are being trimmed with porcelain flowers.

LYNCHED FOR AIDING SON.

Yours Was Charged With Giving Gun to Accused Youth to Escape.
KINGSTON, N. C., April 5.—Joseph Birch, a negro, was taken from the Lincoln County Jail here early today by a mob of armed men and lynched. He was the father of fifteen-year-old William Birch, who was removed last week from the County Jail on the State Prison in Raleigh to prevent a shooting. William Birch is accused of attacking a six-year-old girl. Joseph Birch was charged with having furnished the mob with which his son seriously wounded one of the men attempting to arrest him.

Allcock PLASTERS
The World's Greatest External Remedy.
Coughs and Colds on chest and another between shoulder blades.
Weak Chests, Any Local Pain.
Insist on Allcock's.

Russian Dancer, Warlav Nijinsky, as He Looks on Street and Stage



FRENCH ARE GAINING AT VERDUN; HALF OF GERMAN FORCE LOST

(Continued from First Page.)

men debouched from Chaufour Wood, a little to the northwest of Douaumont. The Germans advanced by short bounds toward the French trenches, situated about 300 yards south of the village. A second and third line followed at equal distances, with small supporting and attacking columns in the rear. This formation has been noticed during the last few days and is regarded by the French as proof that the Germans have been sorely punished in their previous assaults in serious ranks.

But the change proved ineffective. The first line of riflemen advanced to within fifty yards of the French trenches and there had to drop to the ground under heavy blasts of shrapnel and sustained musketry. The second and third lines attempted to advance to the support of the first line, but were stopped far in the rear by machine gun fire.

The Germans in the first line were in a most critical position. Shrapnel worked havoc among them. To charge was out of the question, and as long as they remained at the point to which they had advanced they were exposed to a devastating fire. The second and third lines were little better off, for they were within range of the French 3-inch guns. The entire attacking force finally adopted the only move open, retreating under a raking fire to Chaufour Wood. They left half their number on the field. At least three regiments took part in the attack.

Chaufour Wood proved to be an insecure shelter, for the French artillery, increasing its range, covered that entire area. It rained down shrapnel and piled up the retreating Germans. In yesterday's violent battle south of Douaumont Fort, the Germans not only were repulsed to their own trenches, but were driven to the second line. The French smothered the attack with sheets of machine gun fire and shrapnel. The retreating Germans with shrapnel hail.

It is unofficially reported here the French have now completed numerous batteries of 16-inch howitzers for field service which will rival or even surpass the famous German 42-centimetre guns that have thus far been able to better down all defense works at which they have been aimed. These guns are said to have been sent forward to the Verdun defenses.

FAINTS: TURNS ON GAS.

Aged Woman Asphyxiated After Verbal Attack.

Mrs. Margaret Gilroy, eighty-three years old, while preparing dinner today for her bedridden brother, Edward, 70, 181 Kosciuszko Street, Brooklyn, was overcome by vertigo as she stood at the stove. In falling her arm was caught on the handle of a gas burner, which turned on to her. She fainted, and when she awoke she was lying on the floor, gas still on. The room filled with gas and Reynolds was overcome. Other tenants rushed to the door of the room, but the door of the old couple was locked. Dr. A. J. Connelley, who was called, was unable to revive Reynolds with a palliative, but Mrs. Gilroy was dead.

Shoes \$10. to \$1 More a Pair.
Yesterday took another jump in price. Leather and shoes went up in many stores 50 cents to \$1 a pair, according to quality. The average New Yorker who pays \$1 to \$5 for his shoes will have to give up \$1 a pair more hereafter.

WALL STREET

Some ten specialties monopolized bulk of trading during first half hour, with American Smelters in the lead so far as price advances were concerned. This issue sold as high as 104 1/2, up 2 1/4. Mexican Petroleum gained 1 3/4. Copper stocks were quiet. Railroad shares showed considerable buying in second hour, accompanied by rumors of good progress in adjustment of labor union demands. Goodrich sold up to 77 3/4, and Motor issues all showed gains. Munition shares started with advances but sold off on later trading. Crude oil was weak at midday, off 2 1/2 from early high. Professional selling failed to bring out stock, and market turned dull. Pennsylvania developed strength, rising to 53 3/4.

Prices in specialties tended to stiffen in late trading and in several cases touched new highs for the day. Mexican Petroleum and the Marine issues were strong and Alcohol sold up to 167 1/2. Railroad issues showed gains all through the list.

Closing Quotations.

With net changes from previous closing.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.
Am. Gold Mtn.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	2 1/4
Am. Smelters	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	2 1/4
Am. Oil & Gas	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	2 1/4
Am. Petroleum	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	2 1/4
Am. Copper	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	2 1/4
Am. Lead	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	2 1/4
Am. Zinc	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	2 1/4
Am. Nickel	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	2 1/4
Am. Silver	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	2 1/4
Am. Tin	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	2 1/4
Am. Iron	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	2 1/4
Am. Steel	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	2 1/4
Am. Coal	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	2 1/4
Am. Lumber	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	2 1/4
Am. Paper	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	2 1/4
Am. Textile	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	2 1/4
Am. Food	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	2 1/4
Am. Drug	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	2 1/4
Am. Chemical	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	2 1/4
Am. Electric	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	2 1/4
Am. Telephone	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	2 1/4
Am. Railway	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	2 1/4
Am. Marine	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	2 1/4
Am. Alcohol	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	2 1/4
Am. Crude Oil	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	2 1/4
Am. Petroleum	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	2 1/4
Am. Nickel	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	2 1/4
Am. Silver	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	2 1/4
Am. Tin	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	2 1/4
Am. Iron	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	2 1/4
Am. Steel	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	2 1/4
Am. Coal	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	2 1/4
Am. Lumber	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	2 1/4
Am. Paper	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	2 1/4
Am. Textile	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	2 1/4
Am. Food	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	2 1/4
Am. Drug	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	2 1/4
Am. Chemical	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	2 1/4
Am. Electric	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	2 1/4
Am. Telephone	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	2 1/4
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